

# WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1858.

## THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CHERBOURG.

England has been building a complete naval establishment, and we are not industrious enough at this moment to inquire at what period of history she has not been threatening all the nations with her ships-of-war and her fortifications, yards, docks—indeed, with all the implements of destruction. The Queen went over the other day to join the Emperor of the French in the celebration of the completion of the Cherbourg works instituted by the great Napoleon. Of course everybody knew that Cherbourg was constructed in order to place France on a footing, if possible, with her colossal maritime neighbor. The two powers are allies—in fact, the very best of friends; their friendship being more likely, we should say, to endure throughout this generation, just as both nations shall approach to equality of position. We have no idea that the first Naval Power in the world would select an ally and establish relations of political and social friendship with a weak, unindustrial State. So we are equally clear that the subsisting cordiality and concert of action between the Crowns of England and France could not continue for six months, except on the solid foundation of equality. We do not mean the equality of rank and social position, however acquired and by whatever tenure maintained, but that the parties shall have corresponding power to aid each other and to damage each other. We have not yet reached that advanced state of civilization when it is safe to trust the fortunes of individuals or nations to the magnanimity of the strong; at least it is quite as well to bear arms while in the society of those whose pockets are lined with revolvers and ornamented with bow-knives, stilettos, and torpedoes. It was precisely this idea that originated and constructed the Cherbourg works. We have no belief that France would have thought of enlarging her navy and sea-coast defenses if she had not long been threatened and several times practically bearded by the great naval establishment of England.

In this view we look upon the recent *Voyage of the Queen* as a token of peace, as a species of break-water against the surging and seething waves of British power; and that the Queen of England, in lending her presence on the occasion, has exhibited remarkable good sense. Her government has no occasion to fear any power on the earth; and in the fact that France is armed with countervailing weapons both governments and the world have additional guarantees of peace.

It is manifest that the time has come when the policy of the great States of Europe which have exercised an acknowledged control over the affairs of the world must be changed or modified. The maritime power of England, for instance, has been a recognized element in all governments heretofore; and it is safe to say that, however much good it has accomplished, it has often been at the expense of the rights and the independence of the weaker nations.

We have had a little disagreeable and troublesome experience in this way ourselves; and France has also occasion to remember when she was unable to resist the dictation of the British government, or maintain upon her throne one who was the acknowledged choice of her people. It was, in fact, the irresistible naval force of England which was employed to maintain the "legitimate" heirs to the French Crown and to put down the example of the people in electing their own Chief Magistrate.

We are led to make these observations after reading the comments of the English press on the occasion of the recent visit of the Queen to the French Emperor at Cherbourg. With hardly an exception, they denounce it as insulting to the Crown, inappropriate ill-timed, and mortifying to British pride. They seem to regard the act of the Queen, we had almost said, as the construction of the Cherbourg works, to intimate at all events that, if she had declined the imperial invitation, that stupendous masonry would have been shorn of its threatening aspects, leaving England in her condition of wonted security. As we see the matter at this distance and with some recollections running into the past, the sensitiveness of the English people and press, on the present occasion, is a very accurate type of what all the world has felt for a century or more at the colossal strength and continued augmentation of the British naval power. At all events they are the last nation to complain of France for the increase of her war material; and we should say, considering the cordiality of the existing alliance, the petulant and complaining tone of the press at the conduct of the Queen under the circumstances, exhibits far more of unmanly fear than of national magnanimity and courage. We are reminded that the two governments are constructed upon widely different models—an intimation, of course, that the Emperor is liable at any time to be driven out of France and to be succeeded by a dynasty utterly hostile to England. If the latter, however, exert half the strength to keep Napoleon upon the throne which they employed to drive his uncle off, there will be no difficulty in sustaining the present government in France. Meanwhile, the two powers are becoming so evenly balanced that who ever may control their destiny the chances of maintaining peace are thereby greatly enhanced.

The recent efforts of the representatives at Paris to mitigate the horrors and damages of war indicate the influence which the commercial and manufacturing classes are exerting upon the councils of the nations. Every expression of this nature is the alarming and dismantling of more or less ships-of-war and a practical guarantee of the closer union of all the great commercial States in the pursuit of an honorable and profitable industry. Nor are the tokens wanting in the successful operations of steam navigation, oceanic telegraphs, the diffusion of credit, and the rapid work of assimilating all the nations in the affairs of industrial, social and political life, that a new era has broken upon mankind, the influences of which are all on the side of peace.

If the people of England will remain true to their great industrial mission; give effect to their skill, enterprise and genius, in connection with the United States, they will have no occasion to fear the dead works at Cherbourg. It is, at all events, time that their statesmen should begin to realize that the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race is no longer to be maintained by their naval squadrons. If they have any lingering doubts upon this subject, they have

only to refer to the career of this country, and to reflect how far the British people are indebted to us, through the various channels of labor, for their present measure of prosperity. There are two free governments in the world—England and the United States; and so long as they make it their chief object to maintain peace, there need be no fears of the growing battlements of Cherbourg or even the machinations of hostile dynasties.

## THE NEXT ELECTION IN INDIANA.

The elections in Indiana take place on the 12th of October next. There are to be elected this year a secretary, auditor, and treasurer of State; a superintendent of public instruction, an attorney general, and the whole of the supreme court, consisting of four judges. The present officers, elected in 1856, are candidates for re-election, with the exception of the treasurer of State, superintendent of public instruction, and two of the judges. They are admitted to be able men, eminently qualified for their respective positions, possessing the confidence of their entire party. Mr. Buchanan carried the State by about twenty-five thousand plurality and six thousand majority, and the vote at the county elections in 1857 showed the democratic vote largely increased and the republican proportionally decreased. As a State organization, our party presents an unbroken front to the enemy—no word of factions disorganization is heard—no causes exist why the vote of the democracy should be lessened, and the State ticket will undoubtedly be elected by a large majority—say from ten to twelve thousand.

Elections are also to be held at the same time for members of the Thirty-sixth Congress. In the first district Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, the present representative, is the democratic candidate for re-election. He is opposed by Judge Alvin P. Hovey, a renegade democrat, who announced himself as an independent candidate early in the winter. Mr. Hovey was formerly the United States district attorney of Indiana, and a man of some considerable ability. He is cordially supported by the black-republicans, and will get but very few, perhaps five hundred, democratic votes. If he gets a thousand, which he cannot, Judge Niblack will be elected by between two and three thousand majority.

In the second district, Hon. William H. English is the democratic nominee. The opposition seem not to have thought the chances for defeating Mr. English good enough to pay for holding a convention—at least they have not seen fit to make any nomination. This apparent neglect on their part is atoned for by the announcement by himself of Mr. John M. Wilson as an independent candidate. Mr. Wilson ran against Mr. English in 1856, and was beaten by about twenty-five hundred votes. He is represented as a brilliant man, but the Cincinnati Enquirer says something about his being a "hard case." At all events, he is trying the thing on again, and will meet with about the same fate as he did before; though well-informed democrats, from the district, say that Mr. English's majority will reach three thousand.

In the third district, Hon. James Hughes has also been nominated for re-election. He is opposed to Mr. Wm. M. Dunn, the regular republican nominee. Mr. George W. Carr, an independent candidate in the same district. It is said that the opposition leaders, having procured assurances from Mr. Carr's friends that he would be a candidate, proceeded to nominate their best man, confidently hoping to defeat Judge Hughes. After the democratic nomination was made, Mr. Carr was announced as a candidate. For the reason that many contradictory reports have been in circulation with regard to the state of affairs in this district, we have taken pains to obtain, from private sources, full information on the subject. The candidates have commenced the canvass, and it is now progressing. The black-republicans, however, find that they have "caught a Tartar" in Mr. Carr. He and Judge Hughes are said to be remarkably civil to each other, while Mr. Dunn is looking sour over the fact, which is now developing itself, that Mr. Carr, having taken ultra republican ground, squinting toward negro equality, is scarcely noticed by democrats, but is supported by a considerable portion of the republican party, especially by that wing of it which is composed of persons once democrats. The result of all this is, that this mode of republican warfare is a decided failure, and Judge Hughes will be elected by a majority larger than that received by him in 1856.

In the fourth district Hon. William S. Holman is the democratic candidate. Mr. Holman was our nominee in 1854, and was beaten by Mr. Cumbach. He is a man of fine talents, a ready debater, a clear-headed and an energetic politician, and is making a brilliant and effective canvass. We are told that Mr. Cumbach was informally tendered the nomination by the late republican convention, and his reply was that he had made a little reputation and did not wish to lose it by running to be beaten. So a Mr. P. A. Hackleman was nominated.

In the fifth district, known in Indiana as the "burnt district," the democrats have as yet made no nomination. Hon. David Kilgore, the present opposition representative, is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Geo. W. Julian is said to be considerably incensed that his claims were overlooked in making the nomination, and talks of another convention. In the sixth district Hon. Martin M. Ray is the democratic candidate, and Mr. Albert M. Porter the republican. Mr. Ray is a gentleman of fine ability; he was a whig in the days of Clay and Webster, but, on the dissolution of his party, became a democrat, and is now making a thorough and energetic canvass. Mr. Porter is a renegade Maine-law democrat, one of that class who are proud, on joining the opposition, to be used by them on occasions like this, when they do not wish to use any of their own material. Having been nominated for defeat, he will work out his mission, and Mr. Ray will be the successor of Hon. James M. Gregg, the present representative from this district.

In the seventh district a very spirited canvass is now going on between Hon. Henry Secrest, the democratic candidate, and Hon. John G. Davis, the present representative, who was elected the second time as a democrat in 1856, left the party on "Lecompton," was an anti-Lecompton candidate for re-nomination before the late democratic convention, was beaten by Mr. Secrest, and immediately announced himself an independent candidate. Mr. Davis is a man of some talent and great energy. The black-republicans are supporting him with unanimity, but Mr. Secrest is more than his equal in every point of view, being a lawyer, standing high

in his profession, a very ready debater, and one of the ablest of western politicians. He has been for several years urged to be a candidate for Congress in that district, and positively refused until this year, and we are glad to receive assurances that he will not be defeated.

In the eighth district Hon. John W. Blake is the democratic opponent of Hon. James Wilson, the present republican representative. The democrats of the district are united and hard at work, while their opponents are divided and disheartened. In 1856 the republicans carried the district by only two hundred and thirty majority—and that, too, after the perpetration of the most stupendous election frauds, it being proved in one of the State courts that they imported more votes into the district than the whole number of Mr. Wilson's majority over Mr. Voorhees. The contest is a close and animated one.

In the ninth district, now represented by Mr. Colfax, who is a candidate for re-election, Col. John C. Walker is the democratic candidate. Col. W. was the nominee of the State democratic convention of 1856 for lieutenant-governor, but was forced to leave the field by reason of constitutional infirmity, he being less than the required age. He is a young man of brilliant intellect, true courage, and is making the canvass with a strong hope that he may be able to defeat Mr. Colfax.

In the tenth district Hon. Charles Case, the present incumbent, is asking a re-election. Hon. Reuben J. Dawson is the democratic candidate, and is a strong man. Allen county, the banner democratic county of the State, is in this district, and, if a full vote can be obtained, Mr. Case will be defeated and Mr. Dawson elected.

In the eleventh district, now represented by Mr. John U. Pettit, who is a candidate for re-election, Hon. John R. Coffroth has been nominated by the democracy. He is pushing Mr. Pettit hard. The democracy are united and at work, and we have great hopes of the election of Mr. Coffroth.

A legislature is also to be elected in this State this autumn, but, as no senators are to be elected by it, this portion of the election possesses only a local interest. The democracy will probably have, however, five majority in the senate and sixteen in the house, making twenty-one on joint ballot. Indeed, Mr. John D. Defrees has published "figures" showing that, if the elections result as in 1856, we will have a greater majority than that. Thus we see that the democracy of Indiana are a unit, that they will elect their State ticket, a majority of the legislature, and certainly seven members of the Thirty-sixth Congress—viz: Messrs. Niblack, English, Hughes, Holman, Ray, Secrest, and Blake—with a good chance for three more.

## AN UNFORTUNATE PARTY.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR A CONSTITUTION!

The republicans as a party are certainly the most unfortunate people in the world. They had made a capital hit out of Kansas, and last winter were in great glee over the immense advantages they imagined would result from the divisions of the democracy upon the Lecompton question. It was all a delusion. Kansas has gone into liquidation. It cannot longer be used. The republicans are crying out to the people there to send up another constitution. They answer: "We can't do it this winter, because our legislature does not meet till January, and that does not afford us the necessary time. Besides, our people are stubbornly bent on attending to their own affairs, and will resist all efforts to use them any more." This is very discouraging to the republicans—very unfortunate! They tell us at all hands that there never was a better chance for an excitement—it is the very nick of time. What is to be done? Some of the republicans propose that the old Lecompton constitution, or, if that will not do, that Topeka itself shall have a resurrection, and shall appear at Washington. Why not give us Topeka? We might then fall back on the old questions of legitimacy, and even reanimate the defunct slavery issue. At all events, let us have something, and that directly, or the republicans will fairly die out. Poor, unfortunate people! Just now, in the flush of health and in their usual hopeful promises of victory, how terribly are they fallen! They want a constitution from Kansas; they want it immediately, to be ready for the December session of Congress. Who will furnish it, authenticate it, and endorse it? What a great pity it is that the Kansas legislature does not remain in perpetual session. We see no remedy for the republicans short of this. Their necessities are so suddenly precipitated upon them that nothing short of ready-made laws or continued legislation will answer their purposes. What would they not give for a constitution?

## TRIUMPH OF THE GREAT ENTERPRISE.

We publish this morning the first news despatch received from Europe through the medium of the Atlantic cable. This communication gives assurance that the cable is now in working order, and that probably for the future the communications will be uninterrupted, except by such accidents as are unavoidable. Up to the present time, the managers of the telegraph have furnished the public with very little information as to its practical working, and for this reason we regard the present despatch as the more important, as it indicates the success of this great undertaking, and must remove every vestige of doubt as to its practicability. The items of intelligence transmitted are of themselves important. The mutiny in India is being rapidly quelled, and a treaty of peace has been concluded with China. There is a peculiar appropriateness in the nature of this first news despatch. The hope has been expressed and the belief indulged that the Atlantic cable would be the means of cementing and perpetuating the bonds of unity between the Old World and the New; and it is fitting that its first announcement should be of peace restored and rebellion suppressed.

THE HAVANA CONSULATE.—The President, we learn, has appointed Maj. Helm, of Kentucky, to be consul general of the United States at Havana. Maj. Helm has the best of practical qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the most important position assigned him. The Havana consulate is one of immediate interest to the whole American people, and we rejoice that it has been intrusted to a gentleman so thoroughly qualified to discharge its functions as Maj. Helm.

We learn from the Nashville papers that the cornerstone of a German Catholic church in North Nashville was laid on Sunday, 15th instant.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FIRST DESPATCH FROM EUROPE.

Peace with China.—The Indian Mutiny Quelled.—The Cable.

VALENTEIA, IRELAND, August 25, 1858.—By the arrival of later advices from India and China at London, we have important intelligence to transmit.

A treaty of peace had been concluded with China. England and France are to be indemnified for the expense attending the war.

Bombay dated to the 19th of July says that the mutiny was being rapidly quelled and subdued.

The London papers of yesterday (Thursday) have a long and interesting report by Wm. Bright, the company's engineer, on the Atlantic Telegraph.

The steamer Asia will leave Liverpool for New York on Saturday.

Delaware State Convention.—Nomination of Governor.—Whitley nominated for Congress by acclamation.

WILMINGTON, DE., August 26, 1858.—The State democratic convention of Delaware was held to-day at Dover. The convention was full, and the proceedings harmonious. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the course of the administration on the Kansas question, and on the search and Utah questions. Dr. William Burton was nominated for governor on the first ballot. Hon. Wm. G. Whitley was nominated by acclamation for re-election to Congress.

From New Mexico.—Indian Difficulties.—Business very brisk.—Abundant rains and fine crops.

INTERDENANCE, Aug. 21, via Boonville, Aug. 25, per United States Express Company.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, with dates to the 2d inst.

Private letters received at Santa Fe intimate war with the Navajo Indians as inevitable, they having determined to subvert the number of Major Brooks's negro, and even invited the United States troops to fight.

Business at Santa Fe was very brisk. The Gazette states that nearly two hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods had been sold there within two months.

An abundant rain had fallen throughout New Mexico, rendering irrigation unnecessary. The crops were in very fine condition.

St. Louis, August 26.—The Santa Fe correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that the reason why the Navajo Indians refused to surrender the murderer of Major Brooks's negro was because the Major had positively refused indemnity to them for forty horses killed by the troops for trespassing on the grazing grounds at Fort Defiance.

Major Brooks gives the Indians until the 12th to surrender the murderer.

From Utah.—One Week Later.—All Quiet at Salt Lake.

LEAVENWORTH, August 22, via Boonville, August 25, per U. S. Express.—The Utah mail, with dates to July 31st, has just arrived.

The army continues to be occupied with making preparations for the coming winter.

All was quiet at Salt Lake City.

Surgeon Watts, of the army, arrived with the mail.

Allegheny County Politics.—Nominations by the Anti-Fax and American conventions.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—The anti-Fax and American conventions met here to-day.

An attempt at fusion was unsuccessful. The anti-Fax convention nominated Thomas Williams for representative in Congress from the 22d district, and adopted the balance of the democratic ticket.

The American convention nominated Gen. Moorhead, republican, for Congress for the 21st district, and appointed conferees for the nomination of a representative from the 22d district. The balance of the ticket is composed partly of the nominees of the late republican convention.

Kansas Election.—Proclamation by the Board of Commissioners.—Whole Vote 13,088.—Majority Against the Proposition 9,512.—No Fraudulent Votes.

LEAVENWORTH, August 22, via Boonville, August 25.—The board of election commissioners, constituted by the "English bill," have issued a proclamation declaring the proposition rejected by 9,512 majority. The whole vote was 13,088. No fraudulent votes were received, but a few precincts were rejected on account of informalities.

Illinois Politics.

CHICAGO, August 25.—The republican convention held at Chicago, Illinois, to-day, nominated Jackson Graham, of Pike county, for Congress, and John Tilton, of Quincy county, for the State senate; and both for the fifth district.

Nomination of a Successor of Joshua R. Giddings.

CLEVELAND, O., August 26.—The republicans of the twentieth congressional district have nominated John Hutchins in the place of Joshua R. Giddings.

Markets.

New York, Aug. 26.—Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 500 bales. Flour is unsettled—sales of 10,000 barrels; State, \$3 a \$3 90; Ohio, \$6 15 a \$6 90; southern, \$6 a \$6 30 to \$6 75. Wheat has declined—sales of 30,000 bushels; southern red, \$1 18 a \$1 25; white, \$1 35 a \$1 50. Corn is firm—sales of 47,000 bushels; white, \$1 25 a \$1 35. Potatoes, \$17 25; prime, has declined 5 cents, \$14 85 a \$14 90. Lard is quiet. Whiskey is steady at 24 1/2 a 25 cents. Sugar is dull at 7 1/2 a 8 cents. Coffee is quiet at 10 cents. Molasses is dull—Orleans, 50 cents. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at 47 1/2 a 49 cents. Rosin is dull at \$1 65 a \$1 70. Rice is quiet.

Baltimore, Aug. 26.—Flour is steady; Howard street and Ohio, \$3 62 1/2. Wheat is dull; red \$1 25 a \$1 35; white, \$1 38 a \$1 52. Corn is dull; white, 78c, a 80c, yellow, 88c, a 90c. Provisions have a declining tendency. Whiskey is dull at 25 1/2 a 26c.

## NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS.

We make the following extract from the report of D. W. Courts, esq., treasurer of the State of North Carolina, to the last legislature of that State upon its finances.

There is no State of our Union whose credit has stood firmer in the late financial crisis than North Carolina. The bonds, whenever offered, have commanded a higher price than those of the neighboring States. With the interest payable semi-annually in New York, which is always ready at the day, and a sinking fund to redeem the principal when due, these bonds are justly considered among the safest investments of the country.

But I will take this occasion to say that, having been for several years connected with the finances of the State, and charged with the responsibility of meeting from time to time the demands against her, I suppose my opportunities have been as good as those of any other person for collecting the sentiments of our people upon the subject of our State credit and the degree of importance which they attach to the necessity of upholding it; and I think I do not pay them an undeserved compliment when I give it as my opinion that the great body of them would either readily forego for a season the supposed benefits of any proposed public improvement, or would quietly submit to any additional taxation that should be found requisite, rather than that the credit of the State should receive the slightest tarnish from a non-compliance with her contracts. Perhaps in no State is the ennobling sentiment of State pride more generally felt, or more warmly cherished than in North Carolina; and no one who loves the State would wish to see this feeling diminished. I would remark further, in this connection, that, while it is not my province, and therefore not my purpose, to express an opinion upon the policy that has been or may hereafter be pursued in relation to the internal improvements of the State, I cannot but express the opinion that our system thus far, whatever may have been its blunders in particular cases, has, in the main, greatly redounded to the prosperity of the State; and, as these improvements have been chiefly built up by the aid of the State, by giving her pledges, I have no doubt that her faith and honor, hitherto unsullied, will still be preserved by the prompt redemption of these pledges.

It is said that one single firm in Philadelphia expends annually upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in advertising patent medicines, and that the total sales of articles of this kind manufactured in Philadelphia amount to a million of dollars.

## FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Wednesday night), August 25, 1858.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here last night on his return to Washington from his home in Connecticut. He is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. As soon as his arrival in the city became known, he was waited on by all the federal officers in the city, and a number of prominent citizens. At midnight he was surrounded by the workmen of the Brooklyn navy-yard, and in response to the enthusiastic calls of the crowd, he appeared on the balcony and expressed his thanks for the unexpected compliment that was paid him. This morning the Secretary paid an official visit to the navy-yard, where due preparations had been made to receive him. Shortly before eleven o'clock he drove up in front of the Lyceum, accompanied by Isaac V. Fowler, Emanuel B. Hart, Augustus Schell, May Powell, Geo. Taylor, M. C., and a number of others, and was received by Commodore Kearney, commandant; Captain Burt, Captain Hudson, of the Niagara, Commander McClure, of the Sabine, and several other officers and heads of departments. After a short stay at the Commodore's office, where the navy yard officials were formally presented to the Secretary, he proceeded to inspect the workshops, &c., and then inspected the Niagara, Sabine, San Jacinto, and the North Carolina, on which last-mentioned vessel he was received with a salute of seventeen guns, the marines drawn up with presented arms, and the band playing "Hail Columbia." Mr. Toucey next visited the revenue steam cutter "Harriet Lane," and after a brief stay on board that beautiful vessel, was pulled across the river to see the new sloop-of-war Brooklyn, built by Jacob W. Hulse, a large and distinguished ship-chimney. The honorable Secretary seemed much pleased with his visit, and frequently expressed his entire satisfaction with what he saw, and his gratification at the cordial manner in which he was received. During his stay on board the San Jacinto, (just returned from the China station), a number of the crew begged to see him, and one of their number petitioned for leave for himself and comrades to go ashore to visit their friends after thirty-five months' absence. The required permission was promptly granted, and when a few minutes afterwards the rigging was manned, in honor of the Secretary, the cheering of the crew was heard on the water, and in consequence of his kindly compliance with their request. When on board the Niagara Mr. Toucey warmly congratulated Captain Hudson on the part he and his officers and men had taken in the laying of the cable, and seemed to take a great interest in the machinery, &c., employed in the execution of the cable enterprise.

It is believed that the Secretary will leave to-morrow for Philadelphia, unless he can be prevailed on to accept an invitation from a number of our most prominent and influential democratic citizens, who are desirous of the honor of his company at dinner.

It was remarked with pleasure by the Secretary's many friends that he is looking stronger and in better health than when he passed through the city a few days since.

The crew of the Niagara were received this evening at the "Hall of the Union," in the Cooper Institute, in presence of Hon. Isaac Toucey, Peter Cooper, Capt. Hudson, and a number of the citizens, and distinguished gentlemen. The gallant sailors were eloquently and feelingly addressed by the honored secretary, Rev. Charles Jones, of the Mariners' church, and others, and after the conclusion of this interesting ceremony, proceeded to Palace Garden, 14th street, where an entertainment was provided for them by Cyrus W. Field. About midnight the army continued to be occupied with making preparations for the coming winter.

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THE STOCK MARKET OPENED VERY BRISKLY THIS MORNING, BUT BECAME FLATTER AS IT PROCEEDED, AND CLOSED HEAVILY AT A DECLINE UPON YESTERDAY'S PRICES. IN THE WESTERN MARKETS THERE WAS NO SUCH DEPRESSION YESTERDAY. BARS OF STOCKS AND STATE SECURITIES WERE QUIET, BUT PRICES WERE WELL MAINTAINED.

The market fell off again at the second board, and was heavy for all classes of securities. The closing rates were as follows: Tennessee 6 1/2, Missouri 8 1/4, 8 1/4; Virginia's, 8 1/2; Erie stock, 17 1/2; N. Y. & N. E. 78 1/2; Pacific Mail, 82 1/2; Rock Island, 114; Rock Island, 71 1/2; Michigan Southern common stock, 23 1/2; Michigan Central, 57 1/2; Galena, 82 1/2; Toledo, 34; and Milwaukee and Minn., 16 1/2.

State and western flour declined still further this morning. Shreve was bitten and sold at 10 1/2, and declined five at a decline of 1 1/2 a 2 cents per bushel. Corn was a trifle lower. Pork was in better demand and firmer. Beef was steady and quiet. Cotton continued quiet at the following quotations:

New York Chamber of Commerce.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary.	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Middling.	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Middling Fair.	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

Sugars were quiet and unchanged.

The cattle market for beef was dull at unchanged prices. Sheep were better and sold at 10 1/2 a 11 1/2. The cash transactions at the sub-treasury were as follows:

Receipts.

	1857-58.	1858-59.
Treasury.	\$175,027.64	\$101,283.46
Post-office.	101,283.46	15,709,855.42

On account of the Treasury.

The receipts from customs were \$73,295.44.

ADJUDGMENT.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Much excitement prevails in Brooklyn in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young man named Leicester, residing in Wyckoff street, under circumstances of a very singular character.

It appears that the missing man was to have been married on Tuesday evening to a young lady residing in the upper part of Brooklyn. At about 6 o'clock he left his place of business, corner of Dock and Wall streets, and proceeded home, where he procured an empty carriage, and then started for New York to obtain clothing. At the time of his departure he had a considerable sum of money in his possession.